LARGE SALE OF CORPORATION REAL mate and logical conclusion. Now the Marshal never had ESTATE.

Many People in Attendance-Spirited Bidding and Good Prices Obtained.

E. H. Ludlow & Co. commenced yesterday, at the Exchange Salestroom, the sale, by order of the Controller, or a large amount of real estate belonging to the Corporation of the

large amount of real coince belonging to the Corporation of the Dity of New York. The list embraces 294 different lets and parcels of hand situated in various parts of the city, some of them of consoderable value.

The terms of sale are announced to be as follows: Ten persons of the purchase money and the auctioneer's fea of \$20 on each lot to be paid at the Controller's office its mediately after each day's sale. Twenty per cent of the purchase more vouche int day of June next, when the deeds will be ready for delivery, and the belience (70 per cent) or any part thereof, at the option of the purchaser, may remain on bond and mortage for five years from June 1, 1806, at seven per cent interest.

The amount remaining on bond and mortgage may be paid if at any time within the five years by giving one months nother to the Controller; or it may be paid in handments of not less than \$500 on any day when the interest is due within the five years. The corporation do not sell any halldings which may be a traditional.

continued and Lexington-ave. 1905 feet on 1st 359 feet on Forty-inithet, and 40.6 in refer \$14.500. A lot on the opposite cerary sinth st, 1905 feet on Lexington-ave. 31.11 feets and 22.6 feet in rear late. Madison-aves. Sixty-seventh and Sixty-significant. Let No. no the south-cast corner of Fifth-ave, and Sixty-significant structed at Sec. Ob and speedly ream pto 600,000, at which pricit was knocked down. The let next, south of this, sold for 16,000 cache, the next Sixty00, the series 16,000 cache, the next Sixty00, the cert Sixty00, the result Sixty00, the result Sixty00, the result Sixty00, the result Sixty00 cache Sixty cut Sixty00, the problem of Sixty cut Sixty00 cache Sixty cut Sixty00, the best Sixty00 cache Sixty cut Sixty00 cache Sixty00 ca Bis. 100; the next two for \$15,900 each; the next \$16,000; the next \$16,400, and the corner, on Sixterorent st. 107 \$2,200. Nine lots next east of above, on the south ride of Sixty cighth-st, comprising the block between Fifth and Madison-ave, sold from \$8,000 to \$10,000 apone. The lot of the south-west corner of Sixty-eighth st, and Madison-ave, brought \$11,000 and the intermedium lots on the avenue from \$8,000 to \$0,000. The nine lots on the north side of Sixty-eventh-st, between Fifth and Madison-aves, sold for \$2,800 to \$0,000. The nine lots on the north side of Sixty-eventh-st, between Fifth and Madison-aves, sold for \$7,800 to \$0,000. The nine lots on the north side of Sixty-eventh-st, between Fifth and Madison-aves, sold for \$2,800 to \$0,000. The nine lots on the north side of Sixty-eventh-st, brought much lower prices. The semi-basis corner of Madison-ave and Sixty-eighth-st, both \$6,000 to \$6,0

THE NOELTE EXTRADITION CASE. The Case Again in the Slough of Despon-

What will They do with It? In the United States Commissioner's Office, before missioner Newton, in the case in re Cari Noelte, Mr. Thompson, the Deputy United States Marshal, made the fol-

lowing return upon the warrant for his arrest: I hereisy from the certify and return that on the 2d de 1886. I served a copy of the amend warrant on Jean K. at the City and County of New York, who had at that has, the castody of the said that Nosite, and designated fellower to me of the said that Nosite, and designated fiver and Xonite to me on the ground that he reds into predor of carrest issued by one of the Judges of the Cer-Pleas of the City and County at New York, that on the rangy, 1885, and Carl Nosets, as the understand to it said sheriff, is also held by him under another order of the 3d der of Pebraney 1866, at the east of May I

Marghal Southern Mr. Lapaugh exc Explicit than this or lators, it is paraci ficient, and that the Marshal soc

spondence took place in relating to it and notwithstanding their belief in the sullity of tale obstacle, the revocation of that order was to an experience.

Murray. On the 18th of May they produced the cercopy of the order disclarating that arrest to Marshal Muand the Marshal informed in he weeld produce the prion that day at lift in. At 12 the prisoner was hot they
the Marshal promised that if an adjournment were had a
next day the prisoner should be produced. What is the
turn on the 18th " Hy consent of the Sherial, I prod
Counsel regarded this as a shelfling return. The God
fused to hear such a return, and what was the ex"That force might be required" to execute it. Mr. La"that force might be required" to execute it. Mr. Lathen read the law of 19ths prescribing the duties of the
shall and giving him power "to command all its
arry assistance in the execution of warrants. The
read of the Marshal being prior in thus to
Kippenstein warrant should have been executed. The regiven for its non-execution was the want of terms the rant of the Marshal being prior in the English Rippessich warrard should have been executed. The regiven for its non-execution was the want of forms the provises force. On the bith of May, after the provide the Court, the Marshal, would do nothing more without ver. He, the Marshal, would do nothing more without rect warrant from Washinston, and that he would farst a superior see high with the counsel. He only acted as the amount of the Marshal and the wind farsh as the Marshal superior. He like, we a mattur of cariority, to see the curved. He will there had been a confusence between the Marshal and Shoriff and the counsel for the prisoner, as to whether defer extradition, cappeding a case to be mode out, we observed. He had been informed that Mosses, from the

obeyed. He had been informed that Mesers Brown. Hall an Vendertsoel had given an opinion that to such case he would be dedirected up. It had called on M. Brown, and was informed that no such quarten had been delivered. He had been informed that no such opinion had been delivered. He had been informed that such useless uncheds of bringing up personer, had been common. He did not believe a single-case of the kind could be found. The counsel could not but think that, under the elementation of the Marshal had neglecter ins duty. That Many Klippensteinsidad been the mistress of Noelto for over these months. On the arrival of Klippenstein, Noelte and others here they were arrested at once. Klippenstein and Noelto afterward were occupying quarter together. When it carrest for extradition, Klippenstein successed for Rights at order which an arder of

United States Commissioner. The execution of was incompatible with the law so it the United term did not show that there had been any cose law looking to the execution of the warms the United States, directed the Markel to

Court, said in favor of Mary Supposes a searant without violence.

Marsial says he could not serve the warrant without violence.

This order of arrost was in questionably granted upon e crul
This order of arrost was in questionably granted upon e crul
include to keen, fire a clear view of this suit and the extradition treasy, nothing is the shape of crul-process on constanact the demands made under thatresty. He submitted that
this return was insufficient for the frames that the feats of the
warrant in the orbit sett was attractionable to the warrant issued.

The return did not show that there had been any compliance with the law hocking to the extention of the warrant. The laws of the United States, directed the Marshalte serve all processes within his prividelies, and to accomplete this had sufficiently to call all necessary and therefore. The Marshalte sufficient was the second of the processes within his prividelies, and to accomplete this had sufficiently to call all necessary and therefore. The Marshaltening that he has either undertaken it himself, or some of the deputies, and have failed from want of the necessary force. If the Marshalt needed force to ever this warrant, the law gives him the power to accord the encountry aid and force to issue the process. This return can never be regarded as rullivious; the Marshalt need force that he has undertaken the arrest of the man, so the necessary for him one-production. He therefore submitted that the Mars al chould state officially why the man was not produced. He hearly L. Chaon for the Marshalt arrest that the same of failow. Ninetennetwork leads of his so called facts for him so follow. Ninetennetwork leads of his so called facts for him so follow. Ninetennetwork leads of his so called facts for him to the Marshalt he would say, that the promise on the Sheriff giving him up. The Court had directed that is all fairness could only be considered as a contingent sate on the Sheriff giving him up. The Court had directed that to sake his reasons and he had done so fully, fairly and franky, this was all that was required. Mr. Lepage had failed to take his reasons and he had done so fully, fairly and franky, this was all that was required. Mr. Lepage had failed to take his reasons and he had done so fully, fairly and franky this was all that was required as a contingent size on the Sheriff giving him up. The Court had directed the totals his reasons for excepting to share turn, the first that the warrant in the Kinpenstein case was later than the warrant in the Kinpenstein case was later than the warrant in the Kinpen

in the instrure was used, the result would not be seen a discinguist in this opinion all present, undoubtedly, agree.

Man as a Fertilizer.—A. Morrish, Orange Co., Vt.: it was as a Fertilizer.—A. Morrish, Orange Co., Vt.: it was a seen as a fine at that is Mica, chemically? The soil of some of these bills twelve hundred feet, probably, above the sea, is a fine court stone. Here are schist, granite and limestone building stone. Copper mines not far off, iron pyrites, plumbago, a mixed up region, but mica everywhere. The

civil war. The Sherrill would enit on the power of the county to maistain his possession of the prisoner, and if the Marshal calls on the army of may, civil, war and bloodshed would be the necessary consequence. The law contemplated no such good of the State and National laws were a harmonious system without the possibility of such conflict. The counsel for the Prinslan Government had concessed that in a case of a criminal process no such power would lie in the Marshal What difference was there in a civil arrest?

Mr. Lapaugh answered at some length, contending that this doctrine was but the old States right doctrine, and that the legal point had been folly decided in his favor, citing various case in support of his argument.

Mr. Clinton repind, discussing the case cited.

The Commissioner—There is but one point for me to pass on. Without expressing an opinion on the other points, which is shall hoof this return insufficient, thereby enabling the randles to take the origino of the Creat Bove. In accordance with this decision I shall direct that the Marshal obey forti-with the warrant heretefore committed to him, and produce the process. On a measurement we with this decision I shall direct that the Marshal obey forti-with the warrant heretefore committed to him, and produce the price of the commission of the Creat Robot of the processor. warrant heretefore committed to him, and produc-ter. On a non-compliance with this order I will grant sto, on which the case can go before the Circuit

Court.
The Prussian Government was represented before the Court by their Coussi, Euron Von Grabow, and by Mr. Lapsaga.
Tae Marshai by Reary L. Cliston.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-SPECIAL TERM-MAY 21-Juden CARDOZO.

Before Judge CARDOZO.

DECISIONS.

Middleton agt. Longstreet.—Injunction vacated;
Sidroats to abide event. Battell agt. J. W. Knapp, et. al.—
Motion granted. Henry Weple art. Geo. C. Giessen.—Metoot
for attachment must be denied. Si costs to be deducted from
the judgment; plaintiff must take out a new order. Henry C.
Reiser agt. Mary Jane Roner.—Report confirmed and judgment
granted.

SUPERME COURT-CIRCUIT.-MAY 21.-Before Justice

SUPERME COURT-CIRCUIT.—MAY 21.—Refore Justice FOSTER.

AN OAT CASE.

It may be remembered that in December, 1863, an immense fire broke out in a number of vessels tying at the foot of Perry-st., the vessels being at the time lades with forage for the army. The fire was at the time supposed to be the work of an incendiary. Among these vessels the schooler Alexander Law was one, indeen with oats. She took fire like the rest, and snuk in its feet of water. She was inserted in the Columbia Insurance Company, and was abandoned by the owner to that Company. An arrangement was made with the plaintiff to raise the schooler for the half of the vessel, and, as he claim, a Mr. Morris, the Fresident of the Company, agreed subsequently to sell him the outs which might be found in her for \$4.0. After raising her the oats turned out to be in unexpected quantities and condition, and the defendant, who had in the meanwhile become assignee of the Company, took possession of the sets, the Company repediating its bargain. The present sull is brought to recover the value of the oats, which the plaintiff pairs at \$3.00. The jury gave him a verdict for \$2.00.

The Court has refused to bond the property alleged to have been stalen in California by John Lambert, following in its decision the polest taken by the United States District Attorney. UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT-MAY 21.-Before

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE-MAY 21.

poor bovine mother that has given boraclf away through her udder, has been eaten alive, and in the Adaman, too forform and cunariated thing, unbineed, all to pieces, skin, int not bones, shirks before the Dicember winds, but every rough hair arrees a complaint and a censure. Sheep

and horses do very well."

Frof. Thilman—Chemically, mica is composed of silica, alumina, polach, and or of the composed of silica, Frof. Tillian.—Cornically, filed is composed of since, alumina, points had oxyd of iron as its principal compenents. It is one of the constituents of grants. It is generally supposed to add fertility to the soil, on account of the potash it contains; and, as some suppose, on account of its luster, it increases the warmth of the earth.

Solon Kornson—Limo is generally found beneficial.

Solon Roberson—Line is generally found beneficial upon all soils containing mice in excess. The great want of the soil described is phosphate of line. It would pay richly to agreed 400 fb of flour of bone upon every well cultivaried acre of land in that country.

Confusion Confused.—Dr. E. H. ELLIOTT, Hartland, N. Y., points out what he cells an error or insprint of an acticle about preserving batter. If we mistake not, the criticle was about paritying rancial land, and recommended its of the confusion of the commended its of the confusion of the commended its of the confusion of the commended its of the confusion of the confusion of the commended its of the confusion of the co

melting it and stirring as three outcost chlorice of soils."
We printed it exactly as written, without relicating what it might mean. Indeed, of that we are still ignocaut, and still more so since Dr. Elliott tells us that instead of chloride of soil at should have been printed caloride of sodium. Now, if that is not common sall we should like to know that it was the common sall we should like to know the what it is. We should also like to know what is chlorid

Butter sold, 147 b, 5ke. \$75.50 Cuit raised on the milk (have been offered). 25 60 Better need in family of six persons. 3j B \$\phi\$ week, 56e. 29 50 Two-quarts new milk per day, 5c. 14 28

Cost of keeping, 15 thus hay, \$8... Twenty basis, roots, 50c. Total saralus Plemeng.-Nichot as Shitton, Odessa, Schuyler Co., N. Y.: "Is plowing gravelly loam all the time one way

land produces all the N. E. crops; but potatoes and In- | tions we have had before the Club, and one which affords dian (f) wheat, and red-top grass seem to be favorites.

Potash is a grad a pectal manure, plaster does not pay, bone is devided. Would the Club suggest any other special as an autidote to an excess of mica! Orange County is divided in a north and south direction by a fissure (for read and river uses), about 300 feet deep. On one side of this rent stock have bone-sil, on the other there is no contion of this State, the almost universal style is a two-story center, with two one-stery wires. The most that can be said of that fem is that it is fashlenable. Anything that we can say here to improve the style of farm-houses will be beneficial to a great many people.

Mr. Distributal contested against lower floor lodging-rooms, because he was satisfied they were much more unhealthy than upper ones. He end-avered to prove it from some statistics drawn from Cairo, Egypt.

Mr. Robitson said his position was taken for a dry, hard, rocky soil, like that of New-England generally, and not for malarious Expot.

Art, Robbsos said and possess and the analysis and hard, rocky soil, like that of New-England generally, and not for melarious Egypt.

The Chatman said that Judge Butler, formerly a physician at Norveilk, Cons., declares that when people were in the habit of alweping in lower rooms maladies provailed which are now selden heard of; such as a low grade of fevers. He says prevailing fogs never rise above 14 feet high, and those sleeping in upper rooms escape its influence. His recommendation to all who build country houses is to make the cellar under the entire house, cementing the bottem and sides so thoroughly that no gas can arise from the earth; and never to sleep on the lower floor. Beside keeping the cellar clean, care should also be taken to clean the well every year. Dr. Ward, who lives mear the great salt-manshes of New-Jersey, says, from his house, which is situated on a hill, he can look down upon the leants of fog lying upon a lower level. All of our sleeping rooms are upon the upper floors, and, I think, in a more healthy stratum of the atmosphere than they would be if less elevated.

Dr. Snoronass—This may be so in that locality, but

Dr. Skorshass—This may be so in that locality, but there are others where the case is reversed. Those hving immediately upon the banks of the Potomac, and other Southern rivers, have often escaped malarious diseases, while the houses situated upon the adjoining hills or binfls were so sickly some seasons as scarcely to be habitable. HENRY WARD BEKHER—A f:w miles fouth of Indianapolis, upon a high bluff of White River, one of the highest in that locality, in the early settlement of the country, there was a town built. Upon the opposite side of the river there was a small settlement, but slightly elevated, upon the water-level. According to the usual theory about malaris, these houses should have been sickly, and those in the town healthy; the reverse was the fact those in the town health; the reverse was the fact to such a degree that the town was entirely abandoned and the houses left to decay and waste. The laws of health are not always to be measured by high or low situations nor by high or low sleeping-rooms, if they are properly

rentiated.

Fruit Prospects in New-Jersey.—S. B. Nichols, Hammonton, N. J.: "Many patches of strawberries have been badly killed by cold weather in March and April. The prispect is not good for more than a two-thirds crop, although some fields never looked better. The season will be two weeks later than last year. Pear, apple and peach trees bloomed full."

inough some fields never hooked better. The season will be two weeks later than last year. Page, apple and peach trees bloomed full."

Model of Poultry-House Wanted,—W. Dominick, Gallipsville, Schoharie Co., N. Y., wants the model of a poultry house of sufficient size for 100 hens. Perhaps some outside member, who has such a building, will favor him with a description; otherwise we respectfully advise him to purchase the Poultere's Companion. As a general rule, where your object is to obtain eggs, there is more in good treatment—in making the hen f.el at home—than there is in the particular breed. In building a poultry-house, recellect "a crowded place will not do. Too many haus together is bad. Why? Because it interferes with tranquility. The points of success sire: Warm quarters, roomy; clean; unmolested; plenty of feod; a variety of feed, varied daily with animal food of some kind, it matices little what; water change defen; crosshed bones, either burned or otherwise; pulvorized earth or spent ashes to wallow in; light, and as much cheerfilmess as pessible. Then select good breeds. The middle-aized Dominique, single combs, yellow legs, are perhaps the best. The Spanish are good layers; so are the Creela. Avoid all hig breeds, and especially the East India fowls."

Bose Marare.—L. L. Abell, Conway, Mass.: "What benefit shall I derive this year from the use of ernshed hone upon tobacce or cern?" It depends altogether upon the fineness of the article. If you use the Rosten Milling Co.'s Flour of Bone it will give your crops immediate benefit, because it is in a condition to be at once assumilated. Crushed bone is sold of various degrees of fineness. The

Co.'s Flour of Bone it will give your crops intendiate beer fit, because it is in a condition to be at once assumiated. Crushed bone is sold of various degrees of fineness. The coarsest portion would be of more benefit to a crop four years bease than the present year. In our opinion there is no better nor cheaper mannur than bone flour.

Coloring Butter.—Mrs. Treat is particularly severe upon those who cour butter. "The idea of putting anything into butter, to color it, is, in my estimation, simply nasty. If cream be churned soon after it becomes sour, the fatter well worked to free it from buttermik, then set as any over night for any ten hours), then worked again, and then, and not till then, and the sait, your butter will be a beautiful yellow, and will keep all the better for the exits working.

Chicory. - Z. E. CHALFEE, Moorins, Conn.: "When Carlory, A. B. Charley, and where can I get B. K. Bliss's Seed Catalogue, referred to in The Thinese report of April 37 Both, of Mr. Bliss, at Springfield, Mass.

Corn for Seeling.—Dr. S. HUMPHEY, North Ferrisburgh,

Vt.: "Will growing corn, to feed coves, when grass fails pay? If se, what kind of corn is the best?" It will pay and probably Stowell's Evergreen Sweet Corn is the best betthe seed is too expensive for your purpose until you car grow it yourself. The Southern Dent Corn will answer a

grow it yourself. The sources.

Transing Peach Trees Low.-D. H. Colle, Memphis Transing Peach Trees Low.-D. H. Colle, Memphis a crop and control of the college of the coll Training Peach Trees there succeeded in getting a cro Mich.: "For five years I have succeeded in getting a cro of peaches every year. I plant the trees close together train the limbs within one foot of the ground, and upo wi train the limbs within one foot of the ground, and upon each side of each row and across the ends build a board force. It inches high. The space inclosed is life feet wide. In Winter the top is covered with brands or slabs, and it might be with poles, and straw or briss. Sometimes I lar the boards over at night, in blossoming time. If you are in a section where the snow falls deep, plant your trees where the drifts form highest. I Train your tops in the same way, and in the Fall place supports under the limbs, such as clambs of wood, or anything you please, to prevent them from breaking. Ponches can be green with a little pains in any part of the United States.

Cranberries from Sted.—Tops.

All the wheat I saw in that ch, "nty looks badly. From Corning to Blossburg, Pa., there an," many small patches of wheat which look wil. They good score he bursyards, You may guess the cause of their good appearance. I guessed that what Nature had falled too for them, in giving a solt adm, tod to the growing of wheat in its perfection, the owners had made up from the harryards. In Livingston County, the soil, being naturally edge too wheat, induced the farmers to make it too leading even. Naturally, and without proper refeerion, they have followed a system, at first right enough, long after the time Lass come for adopting the wheat averages better than in Livingston. Perhaps this is because we long any were forced into mixed hashardy. Because of the failure of the wheat crop. But having adopted a good rotation of crop, manuring with chover and plaster, we found that so much of our land as fell to the wheat's proportion, could be made to give us a good crops, with less labor, as we got thirty years ago. We now only Sammer-fallow a piece of hand to kill foul stuff. Most of our wheat is sown in barley or oat stubble, or on a clover sod, plowed only once. The unall rotation of crops is clover sed, plowed only once. The unall rotation of crops is clover sed, plowed only once. The unall rotation of crops is clover sed, plowed only once. The sunal rotation of the ground is made to grow, and a deep, therough, plowing, about the folther lith of september, turns all under, and, if the season has been favorable, much foul stuff, such as weed and what is called 'quace' grass, may be externinated. Then sow the heat, with a drill, putting on, say, one which we have a modor for the fourth year, which, having had say, we bushels of Onondaga grysum sown on an acre of the wheat, early in May, or some after the wheat was taken off in the Sammer, should give about as mach hay as can be cured on the ground, by the last of June, for this fourth crop. Soon as this bay is off the ground, another dressing of gyssum, and then for a crop

rmain a whole year without clover. At the last working of corn, clover seed is sown. When the potates are dag, the ground is harrowed and next day sown to clover. Wheat, oats and barley are never sown without clover seed. It is his great secret of success in farming. The same success can always be obtained wherever clover will Dairy Economy. - A dairy-woman, writing to The Country Gentlemen, recommends butter-makers to strain buttermilk through a sieve. The remainder is called false butter. It is as good as true butter for shortening. If the dairy is large, and the accumulations larger than needed for immediate use, put into a kettle, simmer slowly, pour off the top—which is oil, and as valuable as butter for

PROM CALIFORNIA.

New Gold Fields in Nevnda County-Their Great Promise-Character of the Country Scenery-Mountains, Climate, &c.

om Our Special Cerre-pondent.

MEADOW LAKE, Nevada Co., Cal., April 7, 1866.

For the past two years the mining interests of Celi-fornia have been declining, from day to day her population has diminished, by the departure of miners for other and, as they supposed, richer mining localities. Deserted villages and camps present their testimony of a deserted country. With the year 1806 a new and bright era opens for the Golden State; far and wide the news has spread like wild fire, "more gold has been discovered in Califormia." New fields are open; richer than any ever before who had come at midnight to visit the defeasediscovered in the United States, not temporary surface or placer miles but permanent gold quartz ledges, bearing their burden of precions metal down to unknown depths—the El Dorado which miners have long expected and hoped for, as up to the present time quartz leads and ledges have been a rarity in this State. In the year 1863, Hartley, a trapper in the Sierra Nevadas, while tending his traps saw something glustening in the sunlight upon the rocks; on closer examination it proved to be a strip of freegold in a ledge of quartz. This becomediately clarined, naming it "Excelsior"—on necount of its great elevation above the sea. Nothing more was done until the Sinimer of 1865, when other parties heard of the new discovery and made their way to the new district; during that seeson more than 500 locations were made and as many companies formed; the excitement earnequeed. To give any adequate formed; the excitement earnequeed. To give any adequate formed; the excitement earnequeed. To give any adequate more of the poor fellow's sadden death; nor of his disobelia more than before."

Herst burden to whom he had given sheltes and whom he strove to defend. "I've had a harder time since the strove to defend. "I've had a harder time since the strove to defend. "I've had a harder time since the strove to defend. "I've had a harder time since the strove to defend. "I've had a harder time since the strove to defend. "I've had a harder time since the staves from what little protections they want whom he strove to defend. "I've had a harder time since the strove of I've; we have seen what strongs wave of the new aboves from the inclosed illustrates themselves. Then the molocose illustrates themselves. Then the molocose illustrates when he staves from what little protections the them had given them no power to protect themselves. And private and them and whom he strove to defend. "I've had a harder time since the saves of I've; we have seen than before."

We noticed a detachment of Federal soldiers in towa or the safety of the pr see that the residuation of the first tends of the control of the ful mineral specimens. The quartz differs materially from any ever before discovered in this State; it contains much iron, and is found in a decomposed porous condition between the well rock of granite or guess, no clay walls as yet having been discovered. Some of the granite contains large quantities of gold, one mine having yielded as high as \$200 per tun.

Ourng to the presence of large quantities of subphases, most of the teck will have to be roused, this papers, however, will be but a small item of expanse as the mountains.

P. S. We have since learned that the freedman was still alvo on yesterday.

A great deal of excitement was mised on the Strand yesterday by the assault of the Regular soldiers upon the negro drayinen, and for some time a general rick was insign. The ladignation of the merchants at this outrage was general and loudly expressed.

As to complaints betwee the Freedman was still alvo on yesterday.

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As to complaints betwee the Freedman was still alvo on yesterday.

as \$200 per tan.

Owing to the presence of large quantities of sulphates, most of the rock will have to be roused, this poores, bowerer, will be but a small item of expense, as the mountainer of the rock. however, will be but a small item of expense, as the meanstains are covered with a primitive plue forces of commons growth. This is probably the greatest electrican alwhich gold has ever been discovered. The location of S a military of the present expressing due gratitude besides and the second growth of the second gratitude besides. Collections are constantly asked from them, and they give to depletion of their own pockets. Not a single free among the citics of the world, one in Asia and one in the Alpa exceeding it. The ringes about us best about parpetual Winter, and where the snow drifts deeply it does not disappear but remains through the Sammer.

spread before him. Thousands of feet below he sees the valley dotted with rery-like lakes, fed by winding streams which tamble over the monatain sides and echo against the rocks beyond, while frowing far above the are the shore in the great week. The teachers of the day school are shore in the great week. the rucks beyond, while frowning far above the size in the rugged summits highest of all. Fremont's Feak; next Castle Mountais, holding against the sky ite gray towers and buttlements as though some prince of old had used it as a dwelling place—mountains which will gain a water remove when elequent pens shall find their way hither, and

mometer never falling to zero. Locomotion is access plished entirely on snow-shoes of the Norwegina patternlong strips of wood turned up in front. The rate of speed accomplished on these down the mountains is incredible Such is a feeble description of a country which is almost unknown even to Americans, but which will prove valo able to the world, it being unexceeded in mineral world. climate, scenery, &c., abounding in relies of the past ages and aboriginal tribes, of which the rocks bear testimony upon their faces, and regarding which I will write further at some future time.

TEXAS.

Freedom of Speech in Texas-The Suffrage Question-Kidnapping the Freedmen-Ous rages of Federal Soldiers-Needs of the Sum day and Day Schools-Serenade of the 17th Begulars to Gen. Longstreet-A Woman's Prayer and Remedy.

From Our Special Correspondent-

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SHEWANCHEER, Texas, 1866.

1 Yesterday afternoon," says The Aberdeen Sunny South. "we had occasion to walk to the Court-House, and on our way up the hill, near the old building known as the 'Cason Hotel,' we passed a rovel group-white man, a black man, and a winte one, The white man was a sturely, true, and honest old gentleman from the courtry, who, by one of those accidents that will occur in the best try, who, by one of those accidents that will occur in the best undered, lost sit confidence in his leje, and was sitting on the hill-side. The negro, an old and well-known freedman, sload over him, offerion in grantinous aid in getting 'old massa' home; and the dog, with lorg, red tongue lefled out, sat upon his haunches calantly surveying the scene, with as much shought evinced in his expression as the countenance of a dog is capable of a vincing.

"A penny for your thoughts, old dog, said we as we passed by. 'A penny for your thoughts, old woolly pate. Are yet thinking of the warm bord of sympathy that crists between the one who was faithful and horest as a slave, and the one who was faithful and horest as a slave, and the one was warming patiently in full confinence that 'ole massa' is in the hands of one who has not forgotten the olden tree?

We passed on and looked back from the hill-top. We may the faithful negro, himself a cripple, tothing on with the aman leaning on his arm, and the dog following at his bools. Such slights are common at the South, Would that our enemage could see them."

In the light of such " Southern scenes" we would and which is the superior race?

In Texas, as in most of the Rebel States, intemperane is universal. The most prominent men, as well as the less conspictions, haunt the many bar-rooms and appear drunk on the streets. The Southern members of Congress prove no exception to the people from whom they come.

In me rals, education and religion the South is quite as far removed from the North. I have heard some leading Unionists of the South assert they "would prefer to have the Rebellious States reduced to the condition of mere tor ritories for years to come." One of the active Secessionists said to me yesterday, "It is useless to disguise the fact that this 'Conservative Unionism' is Secession under another role." "Wait until the troops are withdraws and the States again admitted, then we shall legislate to said ourselves, and we'll show the niggers how to behave," in the speech of the masses. Said a planter to me, "I was obliged to make a contract with my niggers, but I shall do as I please about paying them-if they dare to comphon I'll shoot them through." He mistock me for . friend. Another said, "I'd a heap rather have seen my niggers atood up in the yard and all shot dead than to have had thein freed." Yet he had among them some noble Christian men and women, who had served him faithfully all their lives. This feeling is almost universal among these ex-slaveholders. Yet black-hearted men may among these ex-staveholders. Yet black-hearted men may not—black-skinned men may not. "Is this the Christian civilization of the nineteenth century!" said a negre to me this morning. "I am unfortunate about my skin, but I mean my character and principles shall be white." Same are anxious to get North, for, say they, "the Secesh areas cruel to us." It seems that some speculators are encouraging this idea, as the following will indicate, from The tierzofes Inquirer. Ganzales Inquirer:

Genzales Inquirer:

We had a glorious rain last Thursday—just the kind of a root scaker that the good preacher prayed for. It was greatly needed on the crops, the flattering prospects of which are quite encouraging just now. We have every inducation that Spring has opened, but the gay, bine-eyed coquette has deceived us no often, that we are rather airmit to extend to her the undowelcome. A burst child dreads fire.

Quate a number of freed men and women departed hance for a more favorable location some days since. They were anxious to take a trip to the States, and secondingly, having engaged plassage on or wagons and a guide to meet them on the road below left in high gies. Private parties of this kind may peasibly, under the lead of designing men, find themselves enjoying the balmy climate of the tropics before they are fully award of it. Stranger things have happened.

An old black man, relating his experience of suffering for the last year, told me that his house was

for the last year, told me that his house was burned over his head by some ten Federal soldiers, discovered in the United States, not temporary surface of less black woman to whom he had given shelter

sion's plantation. We hope the arrival of troops was not the enuse of the poor fellow's sudden death; nor of his disobodisence to the rules of the plantation; but it would make no difference what we might say, or what our opinion might be; the general impression will be that the arrival of troops was the primary cames of the sad catastrople. We understand the argent left soon afterward, so that no investigation can be had at this time, unless he should be arrested. We believe he has been excretely for the dooter some five or six years, and as illi word we never heard spoken of him. The provocation must certainly have been strong, to have caused bin so far is forget himself. But it matters not to anticipate another of liam's sons is at rest, owing to the grand phisathropy of the nustcenth century, which seeks solely to counteract the decree issued some five thousand and odd years ago—cursed by Canan (the son of Hom); a servant of servants shall be but to list breathron.

olds brethren.' P. S. - We have since learned that the freedman was still

Yet by special providences the negroes in Texas are do-Standing upon some elevated place, the behelder is struck ing well. Ought not their astonishing industry to be enwith owe at the gorgeous sublimity of the vast panerama couraged by a little timely help about their churches and schools? Sunday-school books and papers would be of

The necessity of woman shead and heart in our political

The necessity of women shead and heart in our political as well as social life.

In the day schools of the whites love of the defunct Confederacy is incurcated, and the seeds of future revolt sown. In different places the pupils celebrated the 26th of April. I clip the following from the only Republican paper of the State:

We were much pleased scattered at winnessing the plous cremonics of adorning the graves of the Confederate dead with flowers. This was done in conformity to the suggestion of semilarly, who dates the death of the Confederacy from the surrender of Con. dos Johnston on the State of April, 1863. We believe the coremony was performed in many, if not most phone where solders are harried. Mr. M. C. Machemore delivered an address, in which he traced the custom of commonwrating national events by stated days, and dwelt upon the appropriatoress of the coremony then being performed. A requiem was sung, beginning with the following statuse:

It was the brew and mode fallow.

And the earth is steem with graves;
In the was adon to be histor.

Then the weeds and the bland.

After which the children dispersed awong the graves and declard them with Gowers. The coremonies were conducted in a decerous and quiet annuare, and impressed their solemnity upon all who participated therein.

On Wedneday evening the band of the 17th Regulars serenated Gen. Longuirer, late of the Confederate army.

Had Accident to a Printer-He Pails Ont of a Window and is Instantly Rilled. ALBANY, N. T., Monday, May 21, 1866.
Robert Martin, a printer of this city, while reading near a third story window yesterday, fell out and received injuries from which he died in a few minutes.

Mr. Martin was a generous, noble-hearted man, well-known and highly estermed by all our sitisens.